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#1

September 1950

REPORT

on

Survey of

THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

for the

United States Economic Survey Mission
to the Philippines

Lawrence Fleishman,
Supervising Customs Agent,
Department of Treasury,
Seattle, Washington

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#2

September, 1950

UNITED STATES.

ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Report on

AGRICULTURE, FISHING, AND FORESTRY

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#3

September 1950

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION
TO THE PHILIPPINES

Report on
ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS

X-HC 455
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#4

September 1950

Report on

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

for the

United States Economic Survey Mission
to the Philippines.

Albin R. Cross
and
Wilbur A. Gallehan

Department of Treasury

X-HC455
.A4
#5

September 1950

Report on

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

for the

United States Economic Survey Mission
to the Philippines

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U.S. Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines.

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September 1950 #6

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

Certain features of the internal distribution system have created special problems in the Philippine economic system. Especially significant are the concentration of primary distribution facilities in Manila; the prominent role of middlemen in trade channels; the relatively high costs of distribution; the presence of a large number of aliens in trading activities and efforts to replace them with Filipinos; and the increased participation of the government in commercial activities.

Manila, as the dominant port of entry and the largest industrial center, has the greatest concentration of distribution facilities. Approximately 90 percent of Philippine imports enter through this port. The only other significant import ports are Cebu, Iloilo, and Davao. Goods transported from Manila may pass through the hands of several middlemen before they reach the small villages in the provinces. Individual margins of profit may be low, but the net result is higher cost to the ultimate consumer. Until port facilities, warehouses and better distribution facilities are developed in ports other than Manila, this situation is likely to continue.

According to the latest Bureau of the Census date (1948) there were about 69,000 commercial establishments in the Philippines (excluding fish ponds and real estate dealers). The Census figures list 65,023 retail establishments, divided as to sales volume:

32,003 with annual sales less than 500
17,404 with annual sales from 500 to 1,000
15,616 with annual sales over 1,000

There were, for example, 3,723 dealers in corn; 8,123 in palay and 7,304 in rice; 16,629 dry goods stores; 490 exporters and 924 importers; 558 jewelry stores; and 2,122 sugar dealers.

Small dealers play a very important part in the economic life of the Philippines. Inasmuch as banking facilities do not exist outside of a few large urban centers, dealers perform the credit function for the majority of the population. Abaca, copra, corn and rice are brought to the nearest "general store", where the proprietor pays in goods or cash at the market rate. It is from these small stores that representatives of most large export firms first obtain their supplies. The small farmer purchases his clothing and other manufactured needs from the dealer, usually on credit, to be paid when he brings in

his copra

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#7

September 1, 1950

United States Economic Survey Mission
to the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINE MINERAL INDUSTRY

by William W. Templin
Mining Advisor to the Mission

X-HC 455
.A4

#8

September, 1950

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION

TO THE PHILIPPINES

REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

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#9

September 1950

A Report On

TAX PROGRAM
FOR THE PHILIPPINES -

for the

United States Economic Survey Mission
to the Philippines.

by

Louis Shere
University of Indiana
Bloomington, Indiana.

X-HC 455
A4

U.S. Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines,

#10

ADENDUM

EXHIBIT H 1

(INSTRUCTION - To be inserted after H 2 and before Summary and Conclusions, Section I of the Tax Program for the Philippines by Louis Shere)

MEMORANDUM ON LOCAL POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Prepared by
J. G. Castillio
Special Agent, Department of Finance

The local political subdivisions in the Philippines consist of provinces, cities, municipalities and municipal districts, over which the Chief Executive of the Philippines exercises supervision through the Department of the Interior. Under said Department were the former Department of Mindanao and Sulu which was later replaced by the defunct Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes to look into matters affecting the specially-organized provinces and the former Executive Bureau, for regular provinces. Upon the abolition of said offices, the functions thereof were assumed by the Department of the Interior. Under Executive Order No. 167, series of 1938, said Department was constituted as the agency of the national government for the supervision and control of the local governments in their administrative functions only and the Department of Finance, for the supervision and control of their financial affairs.

There are at present 51 provinces, of which 41 are regular and 10 special. Most of the latter class of provinces are located in Mindanao and Sulu, except the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya which are in Luzon, and Batanes and Palawan which are island provinces located near Luzon. In the beginning, there was need of creating a special agency of the National Government to look into the affairs of the non-Christians who inhabit the specially-organized provinces because of their lower degree of civilization. This gave rise to the creation of the former Department

of Mindanao

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UNITED STATES ECONOMIC SURVEY MISSION

TO THE PHILIPPINES

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM ON

INDUSTRAIL DEVELOPMENT AND UTILITIES

By: Michael J. Deutch
Industrial Engineer and
Advisor to the Mission

Washington, D. C.
October 9, 1950

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ECONOMICS

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THAILAND

L'EVOLUTION ECONOMIQUE

Depuis que le Japon a pris en Extrême-Orient une position dominante, le Thaïland, comprimé autrefois entre les colonies françaises et britanniques de l'Indochine et de la Birmanie a reconquis l'indépendance politique et économique qu'il n'avait plus connue depuis des siècles et s'est intégré au grand espace économique de l'Asie Orientale.

Le Thaïland a d'ailleurs agrandi son territoire depuis le début de la guerre dans plusieurs directions. A la suite d'une guerre avec la France, entre janvier et mai 1941, il a bénéficié d'un arbitrage du Japon qui lui a rendu une partie du Cambodge et les territoires de la rive droite du Mékong, qui lui avaient été enlevés, en 1907, par la France. Après la prise de Singapour par les Japonais, le Thaïland s'est également agrandi vers le sud par l'annexion de quatre principautés malaises : celles de Perlis, Kedha, Kelantan et Trengganu. Enfin, au nord-ouest, le Thaïland a annexé, avec l'accord du Japon, deux provinces birmanes.

A la suite de ces agrandissements, le Thaïland atteint maintenant une surface totale de 600.000 kilomètres carrés. Sa population est de 16,5 millions d'habitants.

Jusqu'en 1937, le Thaïland n'avait été maintenu par les puissances occidentales que comme un Etat tampon entre la Birmanie et l'Indochine. Cet Etat était, économiquement, très peu développé, car le niveau de vie des habitants était très primitif et le Gouvernement n'avait pas su exploiter les richesses naturelles du pays.

Ces richesses sont importantes, 80 % du pays sont couverts de forêts ; 20 % seulement sont consacrés à l'agriculture, principalement dans la vallée du Ménam qui représente pour le Thaïland ce que le Nil est pour l'Egypte, c'est-à-dire à la fois un élément de fertilisation et une voie de communication unique. Le riz couvre 80 % des surfaces cultivées et constitue l'exportation la plus importante du pays. A part cela, les cultures sont extrêmement variées car le climat et la nature du sol favorisent une végétation exubérante. La canne à sucre, le maïs, le coton, le thé, les légumes, des fruits de toutes sortes tels que figues, ananas, bananes, grenades, limandes, citrons et oranges poussent sans effort dans les plantations de la vallée du Ménam. Les forêts également sont très fournies et contiennent des essences précieuses pour l'exportation, en particulier le bois de teck (tectona grandis) qui, par sa dureté et par sa propriété d'empêcher la rouille, constitue une matiè-

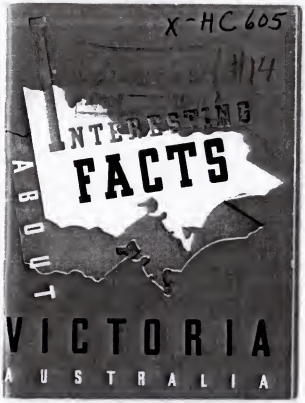
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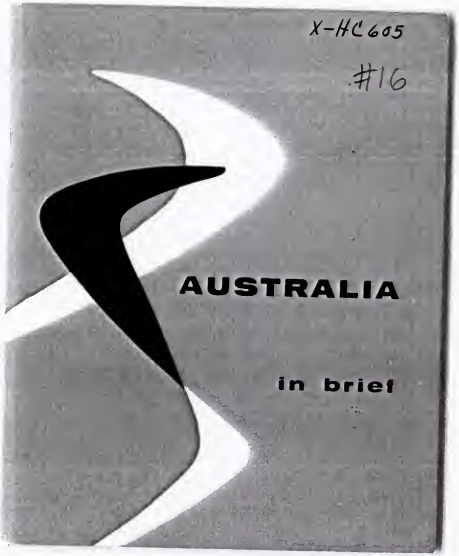
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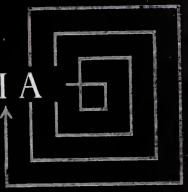
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AUSTRALIA



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#19

Press Kits

THERE IS A MOTOR VEHICLE IN AUSTRALIA FOR EVERY 3.5 PEOPLE

Australia has one motor vehicle to every 3.5 people - one of the highest statistical ratios in the world. Large-scale expansion of the Australian motor-manufacturing industry has lifted production capacity to 350,000 vehicles a year and more than 100,000 of these are sold overseas.

In addition, the industry maintains the largest motor spare parts division in the Southern Hemisphere manufacturing more than 400,000 types of accessories and components.

These are sold to many overseas countries, some of which have large motor-manufacturing industries themselves.

Three Million

Fourteen years ago, Australia had fewer than one million motor vehicles in use. Today, there are more than three million vehicles, making Australia the world's fourth most highly motorised country on a per capita basis.

Australian-made and designed motor vehicles have proved their quality and efficiency in the predominantly rugged conditions found throughout the Australian continent.

Production capacity is expected to rise further in the next few years as a result of factory-building programmes either planned or now under way.

The current expansion programme of General Motors-Holden's Pty. Ltd. is valued at £A15 million; of the Ford Motor Co. of Australia Pty. Ltd., £A15.5 million. This expansion by Ford is in addition to the company's recently completed programme which cost £A18.5 million. Volkswagen has spent £A12 million on expansion and the British Motor Corporation Pty. Ltd., £A13 million.

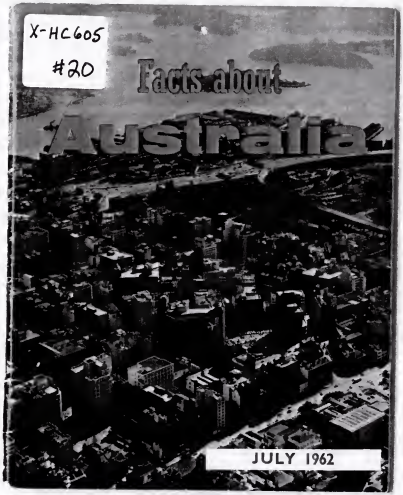
Such capitalisation is a reflection of the motor industry's faith in Australia and the development of new markets in Asia and other areas.

Work Force

The Australian Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries estimates that about £A400 million is invested in motor vehicle manufacture, assembly, distribution and servicing.

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#21

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR
3rd CLEVELAND AVENUE N W
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TELEPHONE FEDERAL 3-3900

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT DIVISION
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September 28, 1962

The Director,
Reference Department,
Library of Congress,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a result of the numerous inquiries received for basic information regarding the Australian economy, the Department of Trade has compiled an information kit for limited distribution overseas. These kits are designed to provide the type of basic information on Australia that would be of interest to such people as Government officials, investors, businessmen, journalists and students requiring a background picture of Australia.

I am forwarding to you under separate cover one of these information kits which I hope will facilitate your work when questions pertaining to Australia arise. The material is, of course, of a reference nature and is not intended for distribution. It is our intention to bring the material up to date from time to time and to supplement it with further suitable publications when they become available.

This office will be pleased at all times to answer any additional questions that you may have regarding the commercial and trading policies of Australia.

Allan R. Callaghan
Commercial Counsellor

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#122

AUSTRALIA ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT GRANARIES

Australia, the world's greatest producer and exporter of fine wool, is also one of the major suppliers of wheat to the world's markets. With its vast land area and its variety of climatic conditions, this island continent south of the equator is able to grow almost every variety of grain and fruit. In the northern half of the continent the climate ranges from tropical to sub-tropical. In the southern half seasonal conditions are more temperate. There is always an abundance of sunshine, summer and winter, but in the southern areas winds and rains from the Antarctic regions bring snow to the few high mountain ranges, and generally make for low winter temperatures.

To counteract the sparse and irregular rainfalls in many of the drier inland areas, the Australian Federal Government has joined with the States in constructing water storages and irrigation channels to provide regular supplies of water to farmers, orchardists and graziers, to assure them of stability in the production of their crops and the watering of their livestock. Irrigation has converted huge areas of dry and parched land into first class soil for growing fruit and grains of various kinds. Australia now is one of the world's great granaries. Wheat is its principal grain production, but it also grows, and exports, barley, oats, maize, sorghum and, to a minor extent, rice.

The population of just over 10,500,000 is not large enough to consume more than a small proportion of the Australian wheat crop each year, so the great bulk of crop is exported overseas, mainly to the United Kingdom, Japan and the Middle East. Australia ranks as one of the four major wheat exporting countries, being surpassed only by U.S.A., Canada and the Argentine. In the 1960/61 season she exported over 4 million tons of her surplus wheat.

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#23

PHARMACEUTICALS - AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY'S GROWTH AND DIVERSITY

It is unlikely that any new giant metropolitan hospitals will be built in Australia for many years. Despite the great increase in population in the post-war period, demands on the hospitals for treatment other than that arising from accidents are easing. Antibiotics, immunisation, medical benefits and a high standard of living have dramatically changed the picture of public health. Even those who go to hospital remain there, on an average, only half the time they would have 20 years ago.

This is a reflection of a community on the march; of the enormous progress which has been made since the 19th century when the pioneer philanthropists were struggling to establish hospitals where the "self-respecting poor" might find treatment and comfort.

Today prosperity and the advances of medical science have transformed the situation. The expectation of life at birth has risen steadily from 47.20 for men and 50.84 for women in 1881-1890 to 67.14 and 72.75 at the most recent census. Diseases such as typhoid fever and diphtheria, once scourges of the community, are virtually unknown. In the State of Victoria, as an example, deaths from tuberculosis which, in 1853, were certainly no fewer than 240 per 100,000 of population had fallen by 1958 to 5 per 100,000 and this rate will be still further lowered. A very high standard of medical practice, comprehensive public health services and the ready adoption of medical advances - to which Australia itself has made some notable contributions - are all factors in a population in which, although older people are living longer, the proportion of young people is notably increasing.

As in all technologically advanced countries, the apparatus required to bring about and maintain these changes has been transformed and the rise of the pharmaceuticals industry is one

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AUSTRALIAN SUGAR SUSTAINS AN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

So overwhelmingly does wool dominate the picture of Australia in the eyes of most of the world that another primary product of great significance to Australia is apt to be overlooked. It is sugar, not only the basis of a very significant industrial complex and, in its raw state, an important export, but the mainstay of the north Queensland coast and, as such, a vital factor in preserving the integrity of that huge State and hence of the Australian continent as a whole.

The sugar industry in Australia has a picturesque past and an even more striking present. Today, it is the only example in the world of a large-scale tropical agriculture conducted entirely by people of European stock. Its success derives from a number of causes, among them continual scientific research on cane varieties, their growth and processing, intensive mechanised farming and tight control of the industry to regulate production in conformity with changing world demand and the agreements, Commonwealth and international, which govern the industry.

From the production of sugar have come derivative chemical and building materials industries; and these industries have taken life unto themselves and proliferated so that petrochemicals now come within the extending complex. Extension from the distillation of alcohol from vegetable substances, whether grains for whisky and gin or molasses for rum, to the organic chemicals industry has been a logical process in all advanced countries and is part of the current scene in Australia. Hence the sugar industry, through its various ramifications, now finds itself in alliance or association with companies as diverse as the Distillers Company of Britain and B.F. Goodrich Chemicals, Dow Chemie A.G. and the Socony Mobil interests of the United States.

X-HC605

#25

Press Kit

WHAT WOOL MEANS TO AUSTRALIA - AND THE WORLD.

Wool from the sheep's back means more to Australia's economy and prosperity than any other single commodity.

It earns around 40 per cent of the country's annual income from exports.

In 1960-61, this income from wool totalled £A 356.2 million. A one penny cut in the price of wool and Australia's export earnings drop by £A6 million.

These facts illustrate the importance of wool to Australia. Other figures clearly emphasise the importance of Australia's wool to the world.

Although Australia's 153 million sheep account for only 17 per cent of the world's total sheep population, they produce 30 per cent of the world's wool.

Quite the most impressive fact, however, is this young country's overwhelming leadership in the production of the finer wools that are required for the manufacture of quality clothing fabrics.

In 1960-61, Australia provided no less than 38 per cent of the world's apparel wool, and the extraordinary figure of 55 per cent of the world's total production of superfine merino wool.

Almost the whole (92½ per cent) of Australia's wool clip is exported each year to more than 20 different countries.

Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and the United States of America are the principal buyers.

Wool has many natural wonders. It insulates against heat and cold, absorbs moisture, resists wrinkling, dyes better than

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PRESS KIT

THE AUSTRALIAN HIDES AND SKINS INDUSTRY

Australia is one of the world's largest producers of livestock and is therefore an important source of hides and skins entering into world trade.

Over the four years 1957/58 - 1960/61 the value of Australian exports of hides and skins averaged £27 million annually. Of this amount sheep and lamb skin exports accounted for some £20 million and bovine hides and skins the bulk of the remainder. The importance of the industry to Australia is illustrated by the fact that over the same period exports of hides and skins accounted for approximately 3 per cent of her export earnings.

Information on the production of hides and skins is not available but statistics relating to slaughterings of livestock provide a fairly good indication of production.

Australia, Slaughterings of Livestock
(thousands)

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
Sheep and Lambs	27,551.9	33,173.3	32,210.4
Cattle and Calves	5,872	4,961.3	4,354.1

Exports of sheep and lamb skins in 1960/61 amounted to £22 million. Of these exports the most important group was woolled skins valued at £21.4 million, or approximately 98 per cent, making Australia the world's major exporter of woolled skins. France is easily the most important market for sheep and lamb skins although other West European countries and the United Kingdom are also important.

Australia, Sheep and Lamb Skin Exports 1960/61

	Woolled Skins		Skins and Pieces Without Wool
	Quantity (000 lb)	Value (£'000)	Value (£'000)
France	120,909	14,753	286
Italy	16,469	2,392	63
United Kingdom	15,448	1,818	41

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AUSTRALIA'S PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRY

One of the most important of Australia's newly-emerging industries - petrochemical manufacture - has assumed great importance with the opening of another two plants costing £18 million at Altona, six miles from Melbourne.

The new plants are those of Altona Petrochemical Co. Pty. Ltd., (50 per cent Mobil Petroleum Co.; 50 per cent Esso Standard Eastern) and Australian Synthetic Rubber Co. Ltd. (35 per cent Mobil Petroleum Co.; 35 per cent Esso Standard Eastern, 30 per cent Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co., Australia, Ltd.).

The two plants are part of a £27 million complex comprising five companies with six petrochemicals plants based on the Altona refinery of Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty. Ltd, (formerly Standard Vacuum Refinery Co.; Australia, Pty. Ltd.).

The interesting international combination which is represented by this complex is also exemplified in the way that the Altona Petrochemical Co. Pty. Ltd. plant unites specialist knowledge, equipment and material from eight countries - Australia, the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan and Canada.

In each of the eight countries where material was purchased, special expediting organisations were used to speed the supply of vital equipment and parts. Australia supplied about 60 per cent of the material.

The plant can produce 21,000 tons of liquid butadiene and 45,000 tons of ethylene a year.

Ethylene is the major raw material for petrochemicals.

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Information Kit Photo Caption

A MODERN DAIRY INDUSTRY

The dietitians of the world rarely agree on what constitutes a good diet, and all of them have their pet theories of what is good and bad, but there is one thing they all agree on, and that is the value of milk, which contains in itself, proteins, carbohydrates and fat.

Processed milk products have great nutritional value, from a practical and a health point of view, and as an emergency health food in times of natural disasters. Under-nourished people have many times had their diets supplemented very successfully by dried skim milk.

Australia is one of the worlds principal exporters of dairy produce, with herds of more than 3 million cows. Much of her dairy products are exported.

Principal buyers in 1960/61 were the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Malaya, Ceylon, the Arab States, Hong Kong, Iraq and the Philippines.

Australia's production of whole milk averages more than 1300 million gallons a year, of which about 20% is consumed as liquid milk. The remaining 80% is processed - as butter and butter concentrates, ghee, cheese, condensed and powdered milk and edible and industrial casein.

Under widely varying climatic and pasture conditions, dairying in Australia is carried on along the coastal belt of tropical Queensland, in the North-east of Australia, in Victoria, South and Western Australia and in temperate Tasmania.

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#129

PRESS KIT

FARMER IS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

The Right Honourable John McEwen, who is Minister for Trade and Federal Leader of the Australian Country Party and Deputy Prime Minister, is a farmer by occupation. He was born at Chiltern, in Northern Victoria, on March 29, 1900. His mother died when he was 18 months old and his father when he was seven.. He was reared at Wangaratta by his widowed grandmother and went to the local primary school. At 13 he left school to get a job.

On turning 18 he joined the A.I.F., but the war ended in 1918 before he was posted overseas. After discharge he took up a soldier settler block at Stanhope, in the Goulburn Valley, to begin his farming career. For the first two years he lived in what was little better than a humpy on the block where he still lives, but now through enterprise and hard labour he has a thriving and prosperous property. From the original block, which Mr. McEwen cleared and levelled himself, he has developed an intensively irrigated farm fattening lambs and cattle and growing wool, fodder crops and wheat.

He was elected to Parliament in 1934, for the electorate of Echuca. This was re-named Indi in 1937 and changed to Murray in 1949 with minor boundary alterations. The area of the electorate which covers the rich Goulburn Valley irrigation area and extends to the Murray River, has remained substantially the same since he was first elected. Three years after being elected to Parliament, Mr. McEwen achieved Ministerial rank as Minister for the Interior and held this post until April 29. During his term of office he travelled extensively in the Northern Territory and developed a very keen interest in the development of the North. Since then he has made numerous visits back to the North and has many friends in the Territory.

In March 1940 he was made Minister for External Affairs and controlled Australia's international affairs in the dark days after the fall of France. In October 1940 Mr. McEwen was appointed Minister for Air and Civil Aviation and was responsible for greatly expanding the R.A.A.F.

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INFORMATION KIT

PHOTO CAPTION

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

Exports of Australian wheat during the twelve months to 30th November, 1961, reached a record level and comprised 202.0m. bushels and 25.5m. bushels respectively in the preceding export year. The previous record was established in 1931/32 when 156m. bushels were exported as grain or flour. China - a new market - was by far the largest buyer of wheat in 1960/61, taking 73.7m bushels.

Allowing for domestic consumption, over 180m. bushels of wheat will be available for export either as wheat or flour this season and indications are that there will be little difficulty in disposing of this surplus during the current export year.

Photograph shows a typical scene during the Australian wheat harvest.

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INFORMATION KIT

PHOTO CAPTION

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

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Photograph shows a typical scene during the Australian wheat harvest.

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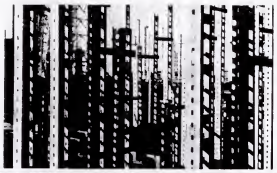
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AUSTRALIA'S STEEL INDUSTRY FORGES AHEAD

One of the measures of a nation's economic growth is its capacity to make iron and steel. In this regard Australia has an impressive record.

In the last 20 years Australia has consolidated herself as the third largest producer of iron and steel in the British Commonwealth, with the largest single steel producing group in the Commonwealth. Only the United Kingdom and Canada are larger producers, the first by substantial amounts but Canada by a not very much greater output having in mind the differences in population of these two countries - Australia with 10.5 million people and Canada with 17 million.

In consumption per head of steel, the best indicator of intensity of steel usage and of comparative industrialisation, all three countries are very close. Each consumes on an average between 700 and 900 lb. of ingot steel (in equivalent form) each year. Whereas the United Kingdom and Australia are very largely self-sufficient in steel-making facilities, Canada relies heavily on imports from the nearby steel plants of the United States.

The remarkable growth of the Australian iron and steel industry (which incidentally produces one of the lowest cost high grade steels in the world) is a reflection of the no less remarkable growth of the Australian secondary production which it supports. The leap forward on all industrial fronts, particularly in the post-war period, has placed extraordinary demands on this basic industry and there is every indication that these demands will continue.

Australia has never been in the position of having a ready source of supply close at hand and, therefore, has had to instal its own facilities to supply local needs. Not that it has always been possible for local production in Australia to match demand.

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#35

THERMAL AND HYDRO PROJECTS SHARE
IN AUSTRALIA'S RISE IN POWER OUTPUT

Both in magnitude and as sheer spectacle the most impressive Australian public works to day lie in the construction of new power stations, thermal or hydro-electric, in all States. In some cases the civil engineering works connected with these enterprises dwarf anything previously undertaken in Australia. The need for more and more generating capacity is one of the most striking consequences of the industrial expansion of Australia in the post-war period and of the requirements of an increasing population turning more and more to labour-saving devices made possible by electricity.

In recent years Australia has been spending more than £110 million annually in electricity development, or about 20 per cent. of total public investment. Generating capacity must be increased by about 9 per cent. per annum to keep pace with the demand, involving a doubling of capacity every nine or 10 years. In the 10 years to 1959-60 consumption of all forms of primary energy in Australia increased by 53 per cent. and consumption per capita rose by 21 per cent. The present capacity of electricity generating stations in Australia exceeds 5,000,000 kW - output in 1959-60 reached 23,000 million kilowatt hours.

Although hydro-electric schemes, notably in southern New South Wales, in Tasmania and to a lesser degree in Victoria, form an important part of the power production system, thermal stations generate more than three-quarters of Australia's electricity, providing for the base load, except in Tasmania whose mountain lakes make possible a system deriving wholly from water powered generators. New South Wales is rich in black coal, Victoria has enormous deposits of brown coal which have been developed on the

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SNOWY MOUNTAIN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

This view of the Eucumbene Dam, 381 feet high and half a mile thick at its base, gives an idea of the vastness of the Snowy Mountain Scheme. This forms the man-made Lake Eucumbene. This lake, which forms the main storage of the Snowy Scheme, will hold 3,860,000 acre feet of water when full or nine times the volume of Sydney Harbour.

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Australia's Iron and Steel Industry

Steel slabs in storage at Australian Iron and Steel Limited, a subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, at Port Kembla in New South Wales. Ingot production has doubled in the last seven years to 3½ million tons and will soon reach 4 million tons. In the past twelve years some £A200 million has been invested in the Australian Steel industry.

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PHOTO CAPTION

The Ford Plant at Geelong, in the State of Victoria

Photo shows a portion of the overhead valve V8 engine assembly line in the Ford plant at Geelong. The final stages of the assembly of the engines involves a test of each motor on a special bench. In this picture, the final adjustments are being put to the engines during the test.

The Ford Motor Company was established in Australia in 1925, with headquarters at Geelong and assembly plants in all Australian States except Tasmania. Until 1945 it was mainly concerned with body-building and assembly of imported chasses, but gradually Australian content was increased, and now engines and chasses as well as the bodies are made at the Geelong works, and assembling is done at a large new plant at Broadmeadows a suburb of Melbourne.

Eight companies share 95 per cent of the Australian market for motor vehicles, the three largest of these; General Motors-Holden, Ford and the British Motor Corporation, share approximately 80 per cent.

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Press Kit.

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AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Two travel-wise ensembles for the girl who gets around, both in summer-weight wool and both manufactured in Australia. The permanently pleated (Si-Ro-Set) dress and jacket is in raspberry and white check, the two-piece double-breasted jacket and skirt in a fine green and white stripe. Both are of easy-care wool fabrics - safe to wash and needing only minimum after-laundry care.

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PHOTO CAPTION

WOOL

Over the last few decades science has discovered more new facts about wool than were learned during the preceding several thousand years.

There can be no doubt that the fundamental approach is the best way of nudging natures elbow to ensure continued progress in wool technology.

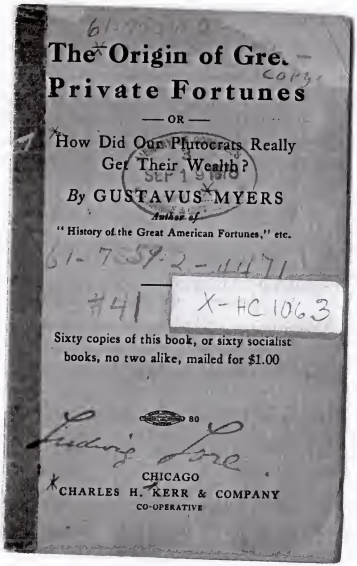
The electron microscope which is pictured here, is in itself a difficult science, and had first to be mastered before much headway could be made in basic studies on the detailed structure of wool.

This fascinating machine and many others are in constant use in the laboratories of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The C.S.I.R.O., in 1949-50 set up three wool textile research laboratories and so entered a field in which Australian science had had very little experience.

Even so, it has built up a great amount of new knowledge on wool, out of which has come many discoveries of major practical value.

C.S.I.R.O. have proved that science can do as much for wool as it has done for synthetics and that scientific effort can ensure that wool will hold its premier position in the Australian economy.


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